CONGRESS.

Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

In the Senate, Senator Hawley said that the moment the Democratic party secured National control it had been evident that the repeal of the Federal election laws would be one of the first tasks which it would set itself. Except the emergency bill, relating to the repeal of the Sherman silver-purchasing act, this bill was the first distinctive party measure of the Democratic party. There were, he said, on the statute books certain statutes intended not to make voters, but to secure to voters the rights guaranteed to them by the United States Government. It was now proposed to repeal all of them with the sole exception of the one providing for the election of United States Sena-

These election laws, Mr. Hawley said, were not made merely for the Southern States. While pullification of the right of suffrage was, in some sense, triumphant in the South, it was progressing in the North, and the Federal election laws were just as much needed in certain sections of the North as they had ever been needed in the South.

He recalled the declaration of a Southern man in the ante-bellum era that the best condition of a country was where capital owned labor. And that idea, he said, was at the bottom of the Wilson tariff bill. It was that the best condition of the country was one where labor was chesp and abundant.

Mr. Perkins (Cal.) said that it seemed to him that those who had spoken in favor of the passage of the pending bill had done so from a feeling of partisan prejudice. They had done so not influenced by any motive of the public good. He had waited patiently for some reason to be given why the Federal election laws should be repealed. He had waited to hear that they had deprived some American citizen of the right of fairly casting his vote and of having that vote honestly counted. He had been waiting to hear that they were un-American, and that they were calculated to subvert the rights of American citizens. But, up to this time, only two reasons had been given that had impressed his mind. One of those reasons was that given by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Palmer), that the laws had not been enforced; and the other was that they had been passed by the Republican party for the purpose of perpetuating itself in office. Certainly the last proposition fell, without an

Mr. Daniel favored the repeal of the Federal election laws because they were useless, were very expensive, and had a "tendency to sectional friction, sectional irritation and sectional

Mr. Frye declared that the claim had been made that the Federal election laws ought to be repealed because the States could be trusted to prevent election frauds. He was asked by Mr. Daniel if there never had been election frands in Maine, and he denied that there had been, although there had been an attempt by a Democratic Governor to steal a Legislature. Mr. Harris spoke in favor of repeal, and Mr. Daniel and Mr. Frye indulged in a free-and-

easy colloquy on the subject, at the close of which the Senate adjourned. In the House the Hawaiian debate during | 75. the day was interesting, but not exciting. Mr. Outhwaite eulogized President Cleveland and asserted that Minister Stevens was in league berson made a strong legal argument in sup- its consideration. Being unable to secure a port of the McCreary resolution; Mr. Storer (Ohio) argued that the appointment of Mr. Blount was illegal, and reviewed all the cases that had been quoted as precedents to show

that they were in no way analogous to this, while of the deception practiced by the Administration toward President Dole he said: "You may take either horn of the dilemma and say that Mr. Willis knew that he could not use force, and then he was acting a bullying lie, or | printed. It was so ordered. you can say that he did not know it (as he says he did not), and then the Administration was acting a bullying lie." Mr. Loud (Cal.) said that he had gone to Hawaii with Mr. Bloomt, but upon arriving

there they had parted company-Mr. Blount to make a star chamber investigation and he to go upon the highways and byways seeking light in the broad day. He criticized Mr. Blount severely, and exclaimed with great emphasis, "No single man should be allowed to determine the fate of a Nation. It is unjust to the man, it is a crime against the Nation." Gen. Sickles, the veteran Democrat, of New York, created a sensation by attacking the President's policy. He was the first Democrat who had not upheld the resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He held that one Administration should not constitute itself a court of appeal or review of a preceding Ad-

ministration. The first vote was taken upon Mr. Blair's smendment declaring in favor of annexation. This was defeated by a vote of 90 Republicans to 155 Democrats.

After the defeat of M. Hitt's substitute, the question recurred on the original resolution offered by Mr. McCreary. This declares the sense of the House that Minister Stevens's action in employing the Naval forces to aid in everthrowing the Queen and setting up a Provisional Government not Republican in form and in opposition to the majority, was contrary to the traditions of our Republic and the spirit of our Constitution, and is condemned, Also that the House approves the principle aunounced by the President, that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. Further, that annexation of Hawaii or a protectorate is uncalled for and inexpedient, and that the people of Hawaii should have freedom to pursue their own line of policy, and that foreign intervention will not be regarded by us with indifference.

The vote disclosed lack of a quorum. Mr. Mc-Creary had a resolution adopted revoking all leaves of absence, and directing the Sergeantat-Arms to notify the absentees that they must attend the sessions, in order that public business be not be delayed. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7. In the Senate, Mr. Hoar opposed the repeal

"Wherever there is a crevice in our protection of the freedom of the ballot," said be, "there you will find the Democratic party trying to break through. Wherever we have left open an opportunity to get possession of an office contrary to the true and canstitutional will of the majority, there you will find that party pressing and exercising an ingenuity bee which even the inventive genius of the American people exerted in other directions fails, and is insignificant in comparison.

Senator Gray claimed that the election laws had in every instance promoted and aggravated frauds instead of abating them. The Democratic party believed these laws at war with every tradition of local self-government. Not only did they degrade the States and the citizens, but they buttressed up the very fraud they are designed to suppress.

Weak Digestion

strange as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested-fat. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point—it is partly digested fat-and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. Alldruggists.

ing elections laws as provides for Deputy Marshals at elections shall be repealed. The yeas and nays being demanded on Mr.

Chandler's amendment, it was defeated by a vote of 27 to 40; Senator Stewart (Nev., R.) and Senators Allen, Kyle, and Peffer (Kan., P.) voting with the Democrate. Senator Chandler then presented an amendpeal sections of the bill to Supervisors and

Deputy Marshals, but to leave on the statute books the "crimes section." "I hope this amendment will be satisfactory to the other side," said Senator Chandler. " By it the various sections of the existing law providing for Marshals and Supervisors will be far as the Sherman law, nor give the Secretary repealed. But we shall still have the crimes act, and crimes against the suffrages in connection with Congressional elections will still be punishable under United States statutes and in United States Courts."

But the Democrats evidently do not approve of punishing crimes against the ballot; for this



MR. RAYNER, OF MARYLAND.

yeas 27, nays 38. Another amendment was presented by Mr. Chandler to restrict the scope of the repeal by retaining a still smaller num- international morality. The President needed ber of the "crimes" provisions; but it, too, was rejected-yeas 28, nays 39.

The vote was taken on the passage of the bill at 6 o'clock, and it was adopted by a vote of 39 yeas to 28 nays. The detailed vote is as fol-

Yeas-Messrs, Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Brice, Butler, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Faulkner, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hill, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Mitchell Wis.), Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Stewart, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, White (Cal.). Total, 39.

Nays-Messrs, Aldrich, Allison, Cameron, Carry, Chandler, Cullom, Dickson, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hausbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Lodge, Mitchell (Ore.), Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Washburn, Wilson. Total, 28. In the House, after routine and other preliminary business, the roll was called on the Republicans sat silent in their seats. If the

resolution were to be passed they were resolved

that the Democrats should produce their own

quorum. After calling the roll twice the Speaker announced the resolution carried by 177 to Mr. Bland called up his bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the silver seigniorage in the Treasury, and moved that with the sugar planters of Hawaii; Mr. Cul- the House go into Committee of the Whole for

quorum, the bill went over.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8. In the Senate, Mr. Sherman presented a memorial of the wool-growers against putting wool on the free list, and asked, as the woolgrowers had been refused a hearing by the Finance Committee, that the memorial be

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Stewart, declaring it to be the sense of the no authority to issue bonds except under the resumption act, and that the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under that act cannot be applied to any other purpose than as specified in the resumption act, was laid before the Senate. Mr. Stewart modified the resolution by adding to it the following clause: "And in the opinion of the Senate there is no present necessity for the sale of bonds for the purpose specified in the resumption act."

Pending action the resolution went over. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of House bill to require railroad companies operating railroads in the Territories over a right of way granted by the Government to establish stations and depots at all town sites on the lines of the roads established by the Interior Department.

The Senate adjourned to meet on Monday.

In the House, the resolution presented by Mr. Bland just before adjournment of the House of Representatives last evening, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody the absent members, did not bear fruit immediately, for there did not appear to be a quorum of Democrats present when the House met this morning. Filibustering followed.

At 1:20 o'clock Mr. Bland moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to consider the silver seigniorage bill. After three roll-calls the vote stood yeas 176

nays 4, and amid applause from the Democrats the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bland silver seigniorage bill, with Mr. Hatch in the chair.

Mr. Bland in opening the debate explained the provisions of the bill. The first section provided for the coinage of the seigniorage or gain on the coinage of silver which had ac-



MR. NORTHWAY.

crued to the Government under the silver-purchase act of July 14, 1890. As bullion will coin more dollars than it costs, there is a gain going on constantly while silver is being coined. Some men asserted that there could be no seigniorage until the whole amount of the bul. | about 200 miles northeast of Bluefields. lion was coined, but neither the Secretary of

The bill provided for the issuance of silver

The bullion was to be coined only for the redemption of the certificate notes. The proposed bill was not for the purpose of redeeming the notes issued under the Sherman law, nor would it interfere with the redemption of those notes. He thought all the silver bullion in the Treasury should be coined, and as soon as the certificates issued on them had been redeemed they should not be reissued; when the silver dollars were once paid out that ought to be the last of them.

The House adjourned at 4:00 o'clock. FRIDAY, FEB. 9. In the House, after the call of committees for reports had been concluded, Mr. Bland was recognized to conclude his remarks in support

Senator Chandler presented an amendment of his measure, and said, by way of preface, which provided that only so much of the exist- that he was reported in the papers as being willing to strike out the last section of his bill, providing for the coinage of the bullion in the Treasury purchased under the Sherman law and remaining until coined. That statement was untrue, for he considered that the

most important feature of the measure. The Secretary of the Treasury was of the opinion that it would take about five years to ment, the effect of which was to apply the re- carry out this provision of the bill. Mr. Bland was surrounded by a crowd of members and was repeatedly plied with questions. The principal object of his bill, he said, was not to redeem the notes issued under the Sherman law, but to coin the silver now remaining in of the Treasury such wide discretion,

Mr. C. W. Stone, one of the Republican members on the Committee of Coinage, Weights and Measures, who antagonized the bill, spoke next. He went into a legal description of what constituted seigniorage, holding that there could be no seigniorage until all the silver was conamendment, too, was defeated, the vote being sumed. This view was diametrically opposed to that held by Mr. Bland. Mr. McKeighan (Neb., P.) spoke in support

> Mr. Harter (Ohio, D.), one of the members of the committee who signed the minority report, spoke in opposition to the pending bill. Other members entered into the debate, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

In the House the day was set aside by special order for eulogies upon the life and character of the late Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and the late Senator Stanford, of California, but on account of the death of Representative Houk, of Ohio, that order was vacated and the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased, after adopting appropriate resolutions.

MONDAY, FEB. 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Gray addressed the Senate on the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations declaring it unwise and inexpedient at this time to consider further the question of annexing the Hawaitan Islands to the United States. He said that the resolution presented a question of treaty of annexation, and he (Mr. Gray) would not attempt any. The facts, as stated in the President's message, fully vindicated him in the course he had pursued; and, indeed, he (Mr. Gray) had not heard the President's conduct in that respect seriously impugned or attacked.

In the House, after 2:30 o'clock, was devoted pension. to eulogies upon the late Senator Stanford, of of California,

tional correspondence in the Hawaiian matter, bled by heart trouble for 15 years. He received tenant. He passed through all the grades was laid before the House at the conclusion of \$8 per month, was raised to \$12, and when he up to Captain, and was known as an able adoption of the McCreary resolution. The the eulogies, and at 4:15 p. m. the House ad- became totally helpless received \$50 a month.

EASTERN SOLDIERS.

Annual Meeting Western Society, Army of the Potomac.

The fifth annual meeting of the Western Society, Army of the Potomac, was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, the President, Col. Freeman Connor, 44th N. Y., presiding. The Secretary, Maj. C. I. Wickersham, reported the Society as now having a membership of 250, a gain of 42 during

The Treasurer, Maj. Charles Northup, made a report showing the Society to be in a prosperous financial condition. The following-named veterans were elected to membership: S. W. Tanner, 44th N. Y.; D. R. Laing, 13th Mich. L. A.: L. B. Kemp, 2d U. S. Art.: William Bagnell, 21st U. S.; H. B. Schofield, 14th N. Y.; G. Senate that the Secretary of the Treasury has W. Bisley, 27th N. Y .; J. H. Kellogg, 17th Pa. Cav.: C. H. Burroughs, 4th Wis, Art.; W. S. Kauffman, Engineer Corps, U. S. N.; J. D. Arthur, 1st Mass.; Charles Caldwell, 7th Squad- notice that unless additional proofs were filed ron R. I. Cav.

> Officers of the Society for the year 1894 were elected as follows: Pres., Col. J. H. Wood; Sec., C. H. Chamberlain; Treas., Maj. Charles Northup; Chap., William White Wilson. Executive Committee-L. B. Coupland, R. D. Ross, Walter Robbins, C. H. McConnell, George K. Danchey, J. C. Borcherett, Newton Danks, creased. He has a family dependent on him, H. C. Weston, J. M. Southworth.

Corps, J. B. Sine; Fifth Corps, Capt. Richard Robins; Sixth Corps, Robert B. Kendall; Eighth Corps, Henry Barnard; Ninth Corps, R. S. Carroll; Tenth Corps, John Humphrey; Eleventh Corps, Capt. Jacob Gross; Twelfth Thaver.

The meeting then adjourned to the banquet hall. Two hundred veterans and their friends here assembled to renew the associations of the past and bind more closely the ties of the

The President, Col. Freeman Connor, delivered his annual address at the close, creating much enthusiasm by the quaint statement that "All is quiet to-night on the Potomac."

The new standard, an exact reproduction of the standard borne through defeat and to victory by the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1865, was then formally pre-ented to the the society by Maj. J. M. Southworth.

Comrade C. H. Chamberlain read a poem composed for the occasion, entitled the "Army of the Potomac," every word, line, and rhyme ringing with sturdy military ardor. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, President of the Society

of the Army of the Potomac, spoke feelingly of the service and associations, the hardships and perils, the reverses and successes which had come to the old army in its marches and battles from the defenses of Washington to the final surrender on the field at Appomattox. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was then introduced and received by the assembled veterans with a perfect ovation of cheers and applause. Short speeches, songs, and bugle calls rounded out the evening.

Roanoke Associates. The Roanoke Associates held a dinner in

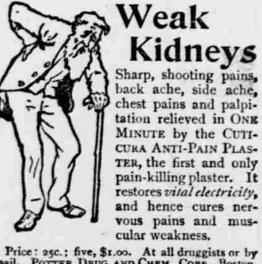
New York last Thursday night, on the 32d an niversary of the battle of Roanoke Island. Gen. Henry C. Dwight, of the 27th Mass., President, occupied the head of the table. The gathering was an informal one, and when coffee and cigars were passed around Gen. Dwight made a brief address, in which he paid a tribute to the bravery and patriotism of

the Irish soldiers in the war. Comrade Pearsall sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill" with such fervor that Gen. Dwight proposed him as an honorary member of the association. Louis F. Emilio, of the 23d Mass., responded to the toast, "To Our Dead." Brief addresses were made by other comrades.

Old Kearsarge a Wreck.

On the night of Feb. 2 the U. S. S. Kearsarge foundered off Roncador Reef, near Colon, but all on board were saved. Because of the troubles between Houduras and Nicaragua, the Kearsarge was sent from San Domingo to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests, which were supposed to be endangered. The point where the ship struck is The Kearsarge was Admiral Stanton's flag-

the Treasury nor he (Mr. Bland) held this ship, Commander Oscar Heyerman being in command. The vessel had a complement of 157 men, not including the marine guard.



"SUSPENDED."

Some Who Have Lost Their Dues by Action of the Pension Bureau.

Joseph Mack, of Altoona, Pa., is another victim of the new pension rulings. He is toentered Co. F. 133d Pag and after an honorable the Treasury. The proposed bill did not go as discharge re-enlisted in the 6th Pa. Cav. On account of injuries and privations, he has never been able to do an actual day's work. His eyes began to fail him at once. He is now, and has been since December, 1891, totally blind. The history of Mr. Mack's pension case from the beginning of November up to

the present date is decidedly interesting. Just about the 8th day of November, the day on which, it is since proved, his pension was suspended, he received from the Pension Department at Washington a communication to the following effect: If you do not send additional medical testimony to prove that your condition is such as is set forth in your former application, the same testimony to be sent in within 60 days from this date, your pension will be cut down one-half. Mr. Mack counted up the time as to when the 60 days would expire, and found that Jan. 8 would be the date. If Mr. Mack's calcula-

tions were correct, this would make the date of the notice Nov. 9, one day after his suspension! It was, however, cut off entirely, without word of warning, on Nov. 8 last. Mr. Mack received notice to that effect Jan. 23, 1894! William K. Johnson, of Princeton, Mo., is a decrepit old man, being near 70 years of age. He served during the war as a member of Co. K. 10th Mo., and also of Co. E, 4th Veteran Reserve Corps, and has been on the pensionroll for a long time, his pension dating back to the time of his discharge. He was drawing \$12 per month until he received a recent letter from the Pension Bureau, telling him he was

able to work. Henry M. Dexter, Wayne, Me., served in the 11th Me. His record, both military and civil, is well known to most of the people of Wayne, and is above reproach. He remained in active service until the close of the war, and was a no vindication for having withdrawn the faithful soldier. He was only in the hospital during the whole term of service one day, and was finally mustered out at Richmond, Va., "by reason of the close of the war." Mr. Dexter is 56 years of age, and has been drawing a pension of \$6 per month for a little over a year. A few years ago he was terribly injured by a fall through a bridge, and though disabled and unable to work, he has been relieved of his

Comrade D. Montague, Portland, Ore., says California. The following gentlemen made | he is a victim of the new policy. His pension brief addresses: Messrs. Tracey, of New York; has been jerked away as if it had a string tied Hilborn, of California; Sibley, of Pennsylva- to it, and he thinks it would be "a roaring nia; Blair, of New Hampshire; Wheeler, of farce if it was not a matter of such terrible Alabama; Newlands, of Nevada; Pickler, of earnestness during the prevailing stringency." South Dakota; Smith, of Illinois; Wilson, of The friends of Henry Snow, of New Haven, Washington; Loud, of California, and Bowers, | Conn., are indignant over the cruel injustice shown him by the present Administration. He The President's Message, transmitting addi- served in Co. I, 15th Conn., and has been disa-Last May he received notice that his pension was suspended, and reliable certificates were forwarded to Washington from reputable physicians, but were of no avail. The comrade died last month, worrying to the last about the | union in Chicago. They met at the prison, matter, and leaving his faithful wife in great | inspected the war relics, and looked over the

The late Comrade Edward Buckly, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., was for months before his | Joliet, Ill., who arrived at Libby July 25, 1861. death bedridden and totally helpless, and while in this condition his friends sent in an application that his pension of \$6 a month be increased. But he received the reply that such an amount (\$6) was commensurate with his disability. The comrade died shortly after, dependent to the last on others. He left a wife and little daughter in great need.

Wm. O. McMurphy, 1st, 6th, and 7th Mich. Cav., Saginaw, Mich., who is now more than 65 years of age, and whose claim for a pension was not recognized until '91, though he had applied for it years ago on account of well-nigh total disability, resulting from four wounds received in the line of duty as a soldier during a period of four years and two months, received his pittance would be reduced from \$12 to \$8 per month. He was wounded seriously at Malvern Hill, Goss Hill, and in the advance on Richmond, and at Winchester. He still carries rebel lead in his body. His injuries were of a character to incapacitate him from manual labor, and with advancing age they have inand though he puts forth his best effort, the Vice-Presidents-First Corps, Capt. Ransom | aid of his wife and children and his \$12 pen-Law; Second Corps, S. M. Tyrrell; Third | sion has scarcely given a comfortable support. John Wyman, Co. G. 5th Mass., Woburn, Mass., though totally blind, and now 79 years of age, had to try for seven years before his claim for a pension was admitted, and then he was rated at \$17 a month, and the date of be-Corps, G. J. Seiber; Cavalry, Capt. C. H. ginning of pension fixed as March 1, 1893, which was the date of filing an amended declaration, when it should have dated back to Nov. 8, 1886, the date of filing the original declaration. The attention of the Commissioner of Pensions was called to the case, but he declined to do anything to right the wrong.

TO PURCHASE SHILOH.

The Secretary of the Battlefield Association Before Congressional Committees. Col. E. T. Lee, Secretary of the Shiloh Battlefield Association, of Monticello, Ill., is in the city. He is here to make a report to the House society by Col. C. A. McEntee, and received for | Committee, composed of Col. D. B. Henderson, of Iowa; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, and John C. Black, of Illinois; also the Senate Committee, composed of Senators Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; John Sherman, of Ohio,

and W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, The report covers the proceedings of the association from its organization, and includes the report of the committee that visited the battlefield and secured options on the land which the association desire that the Government purchase for a grand memorial park, and the graves of the seldiers there be preserved. The association is meeting with great encouragement in their efforts. There is an universal sentiment all over the country that this old historic battlefield, where was fought the first great open-field battle in the West, should be preserved. The old Army of the Tennessee have none of their battlefields preserved, and

they claim Shiloh. Secretary Lee has received thousands of letters from the old survivors from all parts of the country urging that this battlefield be preserved, and he has the names and postoffice address of 1,000 of the survivors of that battle. Many of these will attend the Reunion on the battlefield next April 6 and 7, and assist the association in marking the positions held by their commands during the battle of the 6th

and 7th, 1862. It is requested that each command prepare a marker of some kind to place at these positions. It has been suggested that for the present a one-inch board 10 by 18 be painted white, with letters and number of regiment in black, to nail to the trees until more permanent markers can be placed there by the Government, the States, or the various associations that took part in the battle. All are invited to the Reunion on next April 6 and 7 to assist in this work.

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by imperfect cleansing

soaps, but it contains del-

In the New York Ledger of Feb. 17, the Washington's Birthday number, will be comand has been for several years past at the menced the great novel, Mr. Hall Caine's head of the training-school of the Marine masterpiece, entitled "The Manxman." The Corps. He was born in New York, and was inhabitants of the Isle of Man, a little island | ther increase the demand. The February appointed to the Navy from Ohio in 1862. He off the coast of Scotland, devoted to fishing | number contains 14 articles, all dealing with participated in the principal engagements on and agriculture, are known as Manxmen, a subjects of vital social and political interest, the Mississippi, and in 1864 was ordered to sturdy race, full of native pride, traditional | Hon. Francis Wayland Glen's article in the Decommand the naval rendezvous at Cincinnati. prejudice, sincere, humane, and of genuine | cember number on the Annexation of Canada. In 1865 he was commissioned as Second Lieumanliness. This has always been a favorite | has brought out a vigorous article in reply by field of the author. His great novel, "The W. Sanford Evans, Chairman of the Canadian Deemster," portrays these people. Hall Caine's | Club. Dr. Galbraith's article in January numdeep feeling finds an appropriate outlet in these | ber on Tariff Reform Blunders, calls out two strong, hearty, incorruptible characters, their | forcible rejoinders, one by Robert Baker, Seelives full of peril and suffering and labor. Survivors of the prisoners who escaped from

mouths past, what is there to add on the appear- | the Tariff. ance of the February issue of Table Talk (Philadelphia)? We must repeat that every housekeeper will find something helpful in it, as it caters in its menus, recipes, and hints on all household topics to all tastes, and in the pages this department, which is now edited by Helen | Papacy; The Evils of Early Marriages; The Louise Johnson, Director of the National Cooking School at Washington, D. C. Upon appli- teenth street, New York. Price 50 cents. cation to the Philadelphia office, a sample copy | The Baltimore Sun Almanac for 1894. Pubwill be sent you free.

The February New Peterson is brim-full of capital stories, miscellaneous articles and excellent illustrations. It is in many respects an advance on any previous number. Louise Chandler Moulton, Florence Earle Coates, Ernest McGaffey, and others contribute poems. Terms \$1 a year. Published at 112-114 South

Third street, Philadelphia. A prominent feature of the Midwinter Century is its fiction, which has not a little variety of scene and style. In Mark Twain's novel of 'Pudd'nhead Wilson" the action is advanced by a dramatic interview between Tom, the reputed white boy, and his mother Roxana, the negrees. Its effect upon Tom as the representative of the ante-bellum sentiment is described, and Pudd'nhead Wilson's fads in regard to paimistry and thumb-record become efficacious in the plot. A town-meeting, a personal encounter, and a conflagration add to the rapid action of the story, which has a full-page illustration by Loeb. There is the first part of a four-part story by Mary Hallock Foote, entitled Cour d'Alene, dealing with the labor troubles in the mining regions of Idaho. The story plunges into the midst of love and peril, and has illustrations by the author. A Romance of the Faith, by Herbert D. Ward, is a piece of fiction, the scene of which is laid in Ur of the Chaldees, the hero being Abraham, Father of

Invisible Chains, Hunting in the Polar Regions, and A Sportman's Taxidermy, are three leading articles in Outing for February. Published at 239 Fifth avenue, New York. Price

The Dominant, one of the best musical monthlies published in this country, being desirous of stimulating the efforts to secure to the United States a patriotic song possessing the characteristics requisite to endear it to the hearts of the people, has decided to inangurate a competition among poets and composers for that purpose. The prizes offered are as follows: For the best poem, \$100; for the next best poem, \$50; for the best musical setting, \$100; for the next best musical setting, \$50. For further particulars, address The Dominant, 228 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The secret of the great success of The Cosmo politan is not so hard to find, if one looks carefully over the number for February. A story by Valdes, the famous Spanish novelist, the first from his pen to appear in any American magazine, is begun in this number. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's story, A Rejected Manuscript, is charmingly illustrated by L. Marold, who, we believe, makes his first appearance in the magazines on this side of the water. A profusely-illustrated article on the designing and building of a war-ship appeals to the interest taken by all in the new Navy, and a thrilling description of a naval combat under the significant title, The Meloban and the Pentheroy, describes, after the manner of the battle of Dorking, a possible sea-fight, the outcome of which is watched by the entire naval world.

The American Journal of Politics is rapidly finding its way into popular favor, the sales for December being double those of November, while the reduction in price will, no doubt, furretary of the Brooklyn Reform Club, and the Having said the best things possible in other by Daniel Strange, author of a work on

Our Little Men and Women. An illustrated monthly for youngest readers. Published by D. Lothrop Co., Boston, Mass. Price 10 cents Contents of the North American Review for February: The South Carolina Liquor Law. devoted to the Housekeeper's Inquiries can be | The Income Tax in England; Latest Aspects of seen how this is appreciated, as the letters come | the Brazilian Rebellion; How to Help the Unfrom all parts of the country, asking help from employed; Territorial Sovereignty and the Wilson Bill. Published at No. 3 East Fourlished by the A. S. Abell Co., Baltimore, Md.

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are reflected in glassy lake, so are earth's fairest scenes mirrored in the splendid series SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

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WATERPROOF

The Mackintosh Brought Within the

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The ordinary cost of a mackintosh ranges from \$16 to \$35; but one of the American manufacturers has agreed to sell single coats to subscribers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE



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ribbed, not all wool, but very handsome, and the price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is \$8.85. The black coat is made from a fine wool, smooth-surface cloth, that is less showy than the blue, but will give the best of service. The price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is \$9.85. Coats of different sizes will be made to order for \$2 extra.

The dark-blue coat is of very fine cloth,

Measure over your coat.

HUNTING CASE GOLD WATCH.

Offer No. 23.

No. 23 has works like No. 26, and a handsome case

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MEN'S SIZE, PRICE \$10.80.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, recognizing the fact that large sums of money are still locked up by thrifty people all over the country, has decided to make a new set of watch offers, which will allow all who need watches to procure them at remarkably low prices without waiting for the times to get better. These are offers of Waltham and Elgin Watches only, and every watch in the list below will keep accurate time for many years. Any subscriber may purchase all the watches he wishes for himself and his friends. The watches are returnable within three days from receipt if not found as guaranteed or as expected, in which event the money will be refunded if desired.

Full-Jeweled Waltham or Elgin.

A genuine Waltham or Eigin Full-jeweled Watch contains 15 jewels in settings, compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem wind and set, patent ad-Justable micrometer regulator, quick train (18,000 beats to the hour), hardened has spring, cut balance wheel, and all the greatest improvements. The purchase may have "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, "G. M. Wheeler," Elgin, or other works of the same grade, stamped on face and dial with the company's name. These elegant works come in cases at the following prices, including

free delivery: Extra No. 1, solid 14k gold 2 oz. Hunting... \$36.75 Extra No. 2, 14k gold filled, 20 y'r Hunting 20.50 Extra No. 3, 14k gold filled, 20-y'r, open face 18,50 Extra No. 4, 10k gold filled, 15-y'r Hunting 18.50 Extra No. 5, 10k gold filled, 15-y'r, open face 16,00 Extra No. 6, 14k gold filled, Hunting 15.50 Extra No. 10, nickel-silver, open-face 10.00

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A genuine Waltam or Elgin Watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem wind and set, is good enough for any person to carry. It will keep accurate time because it has the noted quick train (18,000 beats to the hour), cut balance—wheel, hardened hair-spring, plain regulator, and all the greatest improvements. These well-known works come in cases at the following prices, including free delivery.

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Seven-Jeweled Waltham or Elgin.

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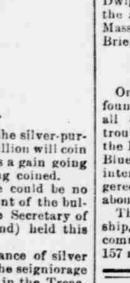
2. Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

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